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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Remember that the Peace Congress will open in Chicago on the 14th day of August and continue one week, in the Memorial Art Palace, on the lake front, at the foot of Adams Street, near the principal hotels of the city and near the Illinois Central railway station. The Congress will be composed of delegates of the peace societies of different countries, of delegates from religious bodies and other organizations attached to the cause of peace, of accredited representatives of governments who may have been sent to attend the various Congresses, and of individual adherents to the cause of peace. Cards of membership will be issued to all duly appointed delegates on their arrival at the opening of the Congress. All persons who may wish to attend the sessions of the Congress will be furnished with a card of admission. Badges will also be provided.

The peace exhibit is now duly installed in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair. The location is section D of the gallery, column A 99. The exhibit consists of a series of excellent charts showing the cost of war in various ways, the history of our public debt, comparative size of armies of this country and the old world, etc.; of a number of fine portraits of some of the leading peace men of the past; of a reference library of peace publications; of peace flags of different countries (the national flag on a background of white); of literature for free distribution, etc., etc., etc. Clarence Smith, who has been placed in charge of the exhibit, will be glad to welcome to the section any of the friends of peace who may be visiting the Exposition. A large record book has been provided for the enrolling of names, in which it is very desirable that all who believe in peace and arbitration should place their names.

As to hotels and railway rates we do not know that it will be of any advantage to make any announcements. All the railways are making special rates to the Fair, and we shall not be able to get any different rates for those attending the Peace Congress. The building in which

the Congress will be held is near the principal hotels of the city, at which about the usual rates will be charged. There are many good hotels of the second class at which rooms can be had at from one to three dollars per day. There are hotels in abundance near the Exposition grounds which are several miles out from the city on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. During the week of the Congress the headquarters of the peace workers will be in the Memorial Art Palace where the Congress is to be held. It will be well for those who can do so to arrange for lodging in advance, but we think there will be no difficulty in finding good accommodations at the time.

The American Peace Society makes a special appeal to all its members and friends throughout the United States for funds for the purposes of the peace exhibit and the Peace Congress at Chicago. Our expenses have already been greatly increased in preparing for these, and as yet we have received but few special contributions. Do not withhold what you have to give because it is small. A large number of small contributions will serve the purpose just as well as a few large ones. Our Society wants to do its full share in making the work of the summer effective, and this it can not do without funds. We have already, in addition to the preparation of articles of exhibit, had printed and sent on for free distribution considerable quantities of literature and wish to send more. If any of the readers of the *ADVOCATE* are not yet members of the Society, you can aid us by sending \$2 for annual membership, or \$20 for life membership. The opportunity of doing good at Chicago is a great one and ought not to be lost, but money is the sinews of peace as well as of war. The Secretary will be glad to receive at once what you have to give.

In the May number of the *Bulletin* of the Lyceum League of America, published by Perry Mason & Co., Boston, Mr. LeRoy Phillips has prepared an outline of a model debate on the question, "Will arbitration take the place of war?" It is to be hoped that the question will be taken up in a large number of lyceums and thoroughly studied, not simply debated, but carefully and candidly studied. Among the questions of the hour none is more pressing or more worthy of investigation. It is everybody's question, forcing itself upon the attention of all enlightened men and women. A thorough and impartial study of the "signs of the times" is sure to lead to the conclusion that war must disappear. Dr. Ferrero of Milan, Italy, in a recent lecture said that formerly he had been a pessimist, regarding war as a necessity, though looking upon it with horror. But further study had convinced him that it was not necessary, and that it should and could be done away with. Opinion is fast becoming optimistic on the subject.

The American Peace Society receives a legacy of \$1000 by the will of the late Joseph Henry Stickney, who died at his home at Baltimore, Md., on the 3d of May. Mr. Stickney had for many years been a life member of the Society and annually contributed to the support of its work, in which he was deeply interested. The chief part of his fortune, amounting to something like a half million, was bequeathed to various Congregational Societies. Mr. Stickney was strongly attached to Congregationalism, and especially desired to see its historic records in New England preserved. His chief bequests were for missionary purposes, the "American Home Missionary Society" receiving \$150,000, on condition that it change its name to "Congregational Home Missionary Society."

Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, Chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, writes in a letter printed in our Correspondence that the bell idea has so far had a great success, but that up to date only a little over half enough has been contributed to secure the casting of the bell. Will not all who are interested in the success of the bell correspond at once with Mr. McDowell and send in their contributions on the basis proposed in his letter. Some have objected to the bell idea on the basis that it is mere sentiment, and that it is foolish to waste historic relics in this way; but sentiment when rightly directed is the most powerful of all forces in moving the world forward, and no one certainly can object to promoting in all proper ways the two great principles of liberty and peace in the sentiments of the people.

While reviewing the troops in the field at Tempelhofer on May 9, the German Emperor ordered the principal officers of the Imperial Guard to gather around him, and addressed them as follows:

"Since we last met the situation created by the army bill has shown peculiar changes. I could not look forward to the rejection of the bill. On the contrary, trusting to the patriotism of the Reichstag, I hoped for the unconditional acceptance of it.

"The result has caused me deep disappointment and sorrow. I regret that the patriotic men who were in the minority did not succeed in defeating those who were indifferent to the welfare of their country. During the last few days passionate words, which might better have remained unsaid among gentlemen, have been spoken.

"I was obliged to dissolve the Reichstag in the hope that the new Reichstag would pass the bill. I am determined, in case this hope also be disappointed, to stake all in my power to obtain the enactment of the measure, for I am too thoroughly convinced of its necessity as a guarantee of the peace of Europe to allow it to be finally defeated.

"We are hearing much about the excitement of the masses just now. I do not think that the German people

will allow themselves to be excited by irresponsible meddlers.

"On the contrary, I know that I am in sympathy with the princes of the federal states, the people and the army.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your loyal interest. My desire was to express to you my views concerning the bill, as I did when the bill was introduced."

The Emperor has since decided not to "stake all" in trying to force his bill over the wishes of the nation's representatives, should their vote be adverse. The wager would possibly include his crown.

The *Eclair*, Paris, contains the following interesting information as to the activity of the friends of peace in France. Some of the persons whose names are mentioned are among the most distinguished men in France.

"A Committee which counts among its members Messrs. Jules Simon, Jean Macé, Trarieux, Couturier, senators; Yves Guyot, Barodel, deputies; Auguste Vacquené, publicist; Frédéric Passy, member of the Institute; Emile Arnaud, President of the International League of Peace and Liberty, communicate to us the text of a petition whose object is, says the General Secretary, not to create a factitious agitation, but to associate in a common declaration the persons whose most ardent desire is the maintenance of peace and who think, with Gambetta, that 'the great reparations may come through right.'"

Here is the text of the appeal which the Committee addresses to the men and women of France:

"The demonstration with which we ask you to associate yourselves ought to have very great influence. We ask you to declare by signing your name to the petition below that you are pronounced partisans of justice and not of war, of right and not of force.

"It is important, in the present situation of Europe, to affirm aloud in the face of the world that the French people, friendly to liberty, to labor and to progress, is frankly and resolutely pacific.

"It is important to prove that France, rent by a dreadful war which a crime let loose, loathes the idea of provoking new massacres of men, but that, faithful to her children who have been violently separated from their mother, confident of their right, she will maintain, with all her power, their sacred claims before the public opinion of the world until the hour when real justice shall be done.

"By your signature, men and women of France, you will powerfully support our efforts in behalf of peace and of justice. In showing your government and your Parliament what are your real sentiments on this question so important to Europe and to humanity, you will signify that henceforth their course should be marked by those acts which are calculated to establish the *régime* of right among nations (permanent treaties of arbitration and other juridical means).

"France, which was the first to proclaim the rights of man, ought, without further delay, to recognize the rights of nations. Now, the most sacred of these rights is the right to peace and the right to justice.

"Let all Frenchmen join us in affirming this."

The proceedings of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court have continued during the month. The case for the United States was closed by Mr. Coudert, who was warmly congratulated by the President, Baron de Courcel, for the fresh, racy way in which he had spoken on a dry subject. The argument for England has been presented by Sir Charles Russell, in a speech which promises to be even longer than that of Mr. Carter. The sittings have been enlivened by two or three sharp word-wars between the counsel, but they have so far kept the peace in other respects.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Radical Peace Society, held May 17, the following resolutions, presented by the Rev. Charles H. Plummer, Acting President, were unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*—That this Society recognizes with profound gratitude and encouragement the daily occurring, and the rapidly increasing evidence that the nations are impressed with the waste and barbarism of war, and have come to regard proposed methods of establishing a permanent peace policy as no longer chimerical and visionary, but as wholly practicable and in harmony with the progressive Christian civilization of the age, as well as a mean of argumenting their material wealth.

2. *Resolved*—That while England, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia, during the past one hundred years, engaged in one hundred and twenty-seven wars, the United States have had only three wars, exclusive of a few Indian skirmishes. And thus we see that the habit of this nation has been that of Peace. And herein we discover the true secret of the unparalleled prosperity that our nation has attained among the nations of the earth. We recognize the importance, now that the world is to be represented at the Columbian Exposition, of placing this interesting fact conspicuously before all who shall assemble there.

It will furnish them food for contemplation.

3. *Resolved*—That the World's Columbian Exposition is the Americas' Proclamation of Peace to all the nations of the earth. The Republics of North, Central and South America having pledged themselves to peace through arbitration, may, with all reasonable confidence, invite the nations of the Old World to join in the grand confederation of nations, of which the World's Columbian Exposition is the certain augury and prophecy.

4. *Resolved*—That it is cause for congratulation, among the friends of Peace everywhere, that a Bureau of International Arbitration has been established at Berne, Switzerland—that the Behring Sea embroglio is in process of adjudication—and that the Divine sentiment of Peace has been diffused broadcast over the earth.

Emperor William's visit to King Humbert is said to have cost Italy two million francs,—for furnishing the imperial chambers about 800,000 francs, for luncheon at Pompeii 150,000 francs, etc. It is no wonder that the peasants are starving in Italy.

The liberty and peace bell is to be cast at Troy, New York, on the 8th of June. The flow of metal will be started by Mrs. Cleveland in Washington. She will touch a button connected by wire with the foundry. The bell will weigh thirteen thousand pounds and will be an exact reproduction of the "Liberty Bell" of 1776, except the inscriptions. To the two old ones another is to be added: "A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another." The bell when finished will arrive at Chicago in time for the Fourth of July. More than 250,000 persons have already contributed relics and pennies and what-nots for this bell.

Colonel Wolsey R. Hopkins, of Stamford, Conn., writes as follows:

I am an old man. I have seen men who fought during the Revolutionary War. I have had, as familiar friends, men who served in the Mexican War; and I have served in the Federal army from the first battle of Bull Run to a year after peace was declared. I am now an earnest peace man, and my favorite paper is the *AMERICAN ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. I am glad to say that I have not become hardened to death on the battlefield; to suffering in hospitals, or to crippled men. My thoughts run in this way—war is the licensing of men to kill and to be killed!

We become murderers! and the worst criminal is the general who goes into battle drunk, causes the death of hundreds, and then talks of his bad luck!

Peace having been declared, we no longer see, under large headings in the newspapers, announcement of a terrible battle, hundreds killed, thousands wounded, and great numbers missing. But there is quite as much notice given to the bad man, whose freedom is a menace to the community.

To this man, a perjurer, a murderer of a confiding woman, quite as much space is given, and for a far longer period of time. The public is kept in commotion; petitions are circulated for his exemption from punishment, and perhaps more money spent to save his bad life than has been spent on a hospital filled with worthy and suffering men!

"Consistency! thou art a jewel!"

A new peace society has been recently started at Topeka, Kansas, by Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease and Dr. Eva Harding. It is called the National Peace Society and from what is said of it in the papers it seems to be specially designed for women.

The Local Peace Association of Wisbech, England, has just issued its fourteenth annual report. The Society has increased both the area and the efficiency of its work during the past year. It has been active in the circulation of literature, in having public addresses given, in opposing the dangerous system of military drill among school children and telegraph boys, and especially in securing signatures to the petition to Parliament in favor of

treaties of arbitration with other nations, especially with the United States.

Hezekiah Butterworth, editor of the *Youth's Companion*, is writing a poem for the opening of the Chicago Peace Congress. It will probably be entitled "The White Bordered Flag." Those who have read Mr. Butterworth's poems on kindred subjects will expect a rich treat in this one.

Some of the Central and South American Republics seem to be in a chronic state of political disturbance. Though for the most part these disturbances do not assume the proportions of revolution, they are productive of much evil. They seem to spring from two causes, either from corruption and mismanagement on the part of the governments, or from unscrupulous ambition on the part of those stirring up sedition. The sense of justice and fairness, the love of righteousness and truth, of mercy and kindness, seem to be sadly wanting in our Southern brethren. Peace can not come until these qualities exist.

The United States naval ordnance officers have undertaken the development in this country of smokeless powder. During the past year fifteen hundred pounds have been made at the factory at Newport, and the quantity is to be much increased. The officers believe that the American variety will prove to be the best smokeless powder in the world.

Memorial Day, the 30th of May, was observed as a holiday in nearly all parts of the land. There were orations and processions and the strewing of flowers, but for the most part the day was given up to pleasure. In places the speakers took advantage of the occasion to call attention to the peaceful future which is before us when there will be no more dead soldiers' graves to decorate.

The subject of arbitration and peace will be discussed in orations and debates by many young men and women during commencement season.

Mr. Cremer has secured the sixteenth of June for the presentation of his motion in the House of Commons in favor of a permanent treaty of arbitration with the United States.

Hon. Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, is to read the opening paper at the International Charities' Congress at Chicago on Monday, June 12th. Mr. Paine has long been connected with the Board of Associated Charities in this country.

PERSONAL MENTION.

A correspondent, writing of Rev. Hugh Price Hughes' inability to attend the Peace Congress in August, says of him: "I need scarcely say that he has the deepest sympathy with the peace movement and that of late he has very frequently, both in London and on provincial platforms, advocated a permanent treaty of arbitration between England and the United States. You will be glad to learn that nothing he ever says is received with more boundless enthusiasm by great representative gatherings of English people in every part of the kingdom."

Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant of London, who is to read a paper at the Chicago Peace Congress, is now in this country. She attended and spoke before the Boston Woman's Suffrage Association on the 10th of May and has since attended the Congress of Representative Women at Chicago. She is an able advocate of the peace cause as well as of all other reforms which concern the welfare of women and of mankind in general.

E. T. Moneta, President of the Lombard Peace Union at Milan, Italy, who by the way expects to be at the Chicago Congress in August, writes that the series of peace addresses, undertaken under the auspices of their Committee, in view of the coming Congress at Chicago, has been very successful. The audiences have been large and enthusiastic, and have had in them many students.

Frau Fischer-Lette, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, has arrived in this country to attend the Congress of Representative Women, the Congress for the Promotion of Public Morality and the Temperance Congress in Chicago. She is one of the most devoted friends which the peace cause has in Germany and has attended nearly all the recent peace congresses in Europe.

Hon. Wm. E. Curtis, chief of the Bureau of American Republics, has been asked to resign his position. It is supposed that this is the first step toward the abolition of the Bureau, which was organized during the last administration for the purpose of gathering information in connection with the various American Republics.

John Ruskin was offered by Mr. Gladstone the poet-laureateship of England. But as he was not a poet he decided not to render himself ridiculous by accepting the offer. The position has since been offered to Lewis Morris and accepted. The sensible thing would have been to do away with the laureateship.